

PAGANINI

24 CAPRICES

TOGETHER WITH
MOTO PERPETUO
AND
DUO MERVEILLE

REVISED FOR
VIOLIN
BY
EMIL KROSS

PRICE \$1.00

CARL FISCHER, INC.
COOPER SQUARE, NEW YORK
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Caprices.

N. PAGANINI.

With exception of the notes specially marked (*f*) this Caprice is to be played *mezza voce* throughout. Only so much of the middle of the bow to be used as is necessary to set the strings into vibration.

It is very difficult to produce the accented notes with the necessary precision and nicety, owing to the rapid tempo of this Caprice. This accentuation must never interfere in the slightest degree with the tempo at which the study is taken.

Not only must the various bowings be executed with the greatest rapidity but with absolute distinctness as well.

(For comparison, see my "Violin Method", Parts I and II and my edition of "Kreutzer's 42 Studies", revised in accordance with modern demands. Published by Carl Fischer, New York.)

No 1. (No 16.) *Presto.*

*) The small figures in brackets indicate the numbering and order of succession in the original edition of these Caprices.

Violin Caprice score, page 3. The score consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a *smorz.* (Half bow) instruction. The second staff features a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third staff includes a *Paganini stroke* annotation. The fourth staff contains a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic. The fifth staff includes a *no f* (no forte) instruction. The sixth staff concludes with a *ff* dynamic. The score is heavily annotated with fingering numbers (1-4, 0) and includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and accidentals.

For suitable preparatory studies for the following Caprice, see my Violin Method, Part II, Virtuoso-Technics, as well as my "Systematic Scale Studies" Book II, Scales throughout four octaves.

Violin scale studies for No. 2 (No. 5). The page shows four staves of scale exercises. The first staff is labeled "No. 2. (No. 5.)" and shows a scale starting on G4. The subsequent staves show scales in different positions and octaves, with various fingering numbers and slurs. The scales are written in treble clef and include various accidentals and slurs.

Up-and down-bow Thrown Staccato.

Agitato.

mf *simile*

IV.

II

Presto.

f (Half bow) (Middle of bow)

restes

The first system of musical notation for 'The Bird Song' is written on a single five-line staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of several measures, including a triplet of eighth notes and a series of beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. The notation includes various accidentals (flats and naturals) and articulation marks like slurs and accents.

A handwritten musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef. It begins with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the staff, aligned with the notes. The handwriting is in ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper.

The first system of musical notation for 'The Bird Song' is written on a single five-line staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes beamed together. There are several slurs indicating phrasing. The system ends with a double bar line.

[illegible]

FLYING STACCATO. The bow, held with thumb and forefinger only, is thrown upon the string at a point about one quarter of its length from the tip. In order to produce this flying staccato with clear and absolutely distinct precision, the greatest care should be observed in string transfers. For detailed advice for mastering this variety of staccato bowing consult my Violin School (Virtuoso - Technique,) Book II.

Vivace.

N^o 4.
(N^o 18.)

f martellato

tr

cresc.

f

restez

p

III... I III

II III IV

II IV II

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written in a single system, with each staff representing a different voice or instrument. The key signature starts with two flats (B-flat major), changes to two sharps (D major) in the third staff, and returns to two flats in the eighth staff. The piece is marked with various dynamics, including *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *cresc.* (crescendo). Trills are indicated by the abbreviation *tr*. Fingerings are shown with numbers 1 through 4. The notation includes many slurs, ties, and complex rhythmic patterns. The piece ends with a final chord on the tenth staff.

Nº 5.
(Nº 15)

Posato.
staccato

The image shows a musical score for a piano introduction and a waltz section. The introduction begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The first measure is marked with a forte dynamic (*f*) and contains a half note chord (F#4, A4, C5). The second measure is marked with a piano dynamic (*p*) and contains a half note chord (F#4, A4, C5). The waltz section follows, consisting of a series of eighth-note chords in a 3/4 time signature. The key signature remains one sharp (F#). The waltz is marked with a piano dynamic (*p*) and features a series of eighth-note chords in a 3/4 time signature. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The introduction is marked with a forte dynamic (*f*) and the waltz section is marked with a piano dynamic (*p*). The waltz section consists of a series of eighth-note chords in a 3/4 time signature. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef.

A musical score for a piano piece titled "The Merry Widow". The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a tempo marking of "Allegretto" and a time signature of 8/8. The music features a series of eighth-note chords, some of which are grouped with slurs and fingerings (e.g., 1, 4, 1, 4). There are dynamic markings of *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). A section labeled "III" appears towards the end of the first measure group. The score concludes with a double bar line.

*) Flying staccato with thrown bow as employed in the preceding Caprice, but covering a more extended range of notes.

The musical score consists of eight staves of music, each containing a single melodic line for the violin. The notation includes various musical symbols and fingerings:

- Staff 1:** Starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Features a long slur over the first four measures, with a staccato mark (*) above the first measure. Fingering numbers (1, 3, 1, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4) are indicated above the notes.
- Staff 2:** Continues the melodic line with slurs and staccato marks. Fingering numbers (2, 4, 3, 1, 4, 3, 3, 1, 3) are shown.
- Staff 3:** Includes slurs and staccato marks. Fingering numbers (2, 4, 2, 4, 3, 0, 3, 0) are present.
- Staff 4:** Features slurs and staccato marks. Fingering numbers (3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 4, 3, 1, 3, 0, 7, 7) are indicated.
- Staff 5:** Continues with slurs and staccato marks. Fingering numbers (4, 4, 3, 1, 3, 1, 4, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 2) are shown.
- Staff 6:** Includes slurs and staccato marks. Fingering numbers (0, 3, 4, 3, 3, 4, 3, 1, 2) are present.
- Staff 7:** Features slurs and staccato marks. Fingering numbers (III, 4, 3, 1, 4, 3, 3, 1, 2) are indicated.
- Staff 8:** The final staff, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic and alternating with piano (*p*) dynamics. It includes slurs and staccato marks. Fingering numbers (IV, IV, III, II, f, p, f, p, D.C.) are shown.

Nº 6.
(Nº 21.)

Nº 6.
(Nº 21.)

Amoroso
3ª e 4ª Corda -

p
mf
con espress.
simile

V *tr*

III IV

V *tr*

* *) Shifts in Fourths. See my Systematic Scale Studies, Book II, as well as Preface to my edition of Kreutzer's Studies.
 ** *) The lower fingering will enable clearer execution.

Presto.

IV 2 4 1 IV 4 2 3 4 IV 1 4 1 1 4 4

IV 2 3 4 3 4 4 2 1 3 3 3 3 2 0 1 4 1 1 1 1

IV 1 3 2 3 2 3 0 1 4 1 1 1 1

IV 1 3 2 3 0 1 4 1 1 1 1

IV 1 3 2 3 0 1 4 1 1 1 1

IV 1 3 2 3 0 1 4 1 1 1 1

IV 1 3 2 3 0 1 4 1 1 1 1

IV 1 3 2 3 0 1 4 1 1 1 1

IV 1 3 2 3 0 1 4 1 1 1 1

In the *Minore* the flying staccato as described on page 8 (Caprice N^o 4) and the detached sixteenths in the middle of the bow with rebounding strokes.

Marcato

Nº 7.
(Nº 22.)

[illegible]

Minore

martellato

Minore

f martellato

IIa

I

1 2

D. C. al Fine.

D. C. al Fine.

No 8.
(No 7.)

Moderato assai.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 6/8 time. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a series of eighth-note patterns. The tempo is marked *Moderato assai.* The score includes several fingerings (1-4) and articulations (accents, staccato). A *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic appears in the second staff, followed by a *f* (forte) dynamic. A *segue* marking is present in the second staff. The score concludes with a *Thrown Staccato* instruction.

*) Thrown Staccato.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, likely for a piano solo. The notation is complex, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as various rests and accidentals. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above or below notes. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *pp* (pianissimo). There are also articulation marks like 'V' (accents) and 'x' (staccato). The music is written in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. The staves are numbered 1 through 10 at the bottom. The notation is arranged in a standard Western musical format, with the treble clef on the left and the bass clef on the right.

IV. II.

IV II

V

No 9 ^{*)}
(No 14.)

Moderato

simile

f

simile

p

cresc.

ff

p

cresc.

ff

*) For playing of the three- and four-part chords, met with in this Caprice, see remarks to Caprice 3 (page 5)

For extended information as to correct position of the hand for these caprices see: "The Study of Paganini's Twenty-four Caprices," a new descriptive treatise based upon Paganini's secret methods, explaining how these famous studies can be mastered by all Violin players. Especially designed for violinists with small hands by Emil Kross, Price 75¢ net. (Carl Fischer.)

The chromatic double-steps to be played with absolute clearness and faultless intonation. The detached sixteenth notes with the middle of the bow, lightly thrown.

Allegro.

No 10.
(No 13.)

dolce

dolce

Fine

f

dolce

f

III. I.

D.C. senza replica

See foot-note to Caprice No. 9 in reference to correct position of the hand. All the string-transfers with greatest possible accuracy and clearness.

Allegro.

Nº 11.
(Nº 12)

p

sempre legata

I, II

III

III, IV

Musical notation for guitar, featuring ten staves of music in B-flat major (two flats). The notation includes various fingerings, slurs, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a *p* (piano) marking. The music is written in a single system across ten staves, with some staves containing multiple measures of music. The notation includes many slurs, indicating long phrases, and various fingerings (1-4) are indicated above the notes. There are also some dynamic markings like *p* and *f* (forte). The key signature has two flats (B-flat major).

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a piano piece. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The E major parts of this Caprice are played with light strokes at the lower third of the bow. The three-and-four-part chords of the E minor parts are to be played with strength and decision, although the two staccato sixteenths are played with thrown staccato at the middle of the bow. The groups of five notes in the A minor part are also to be played with thrown staccato, although great care should be exercised that the tonal strength of the group played with the Up-stroke be absolutely the same as that of the Down-stroke group.

Allegretto.

Sulla Tastiera imitando il Flauto. *)

Nº 12.
(Nº 9.)

Nº 12. (Nº 9.)

dolce restez dans la position

imitando il Corno **) sulla 3ª e 4ª Corda - sulla Tastiera simile

Tastiera -

p dolce restez

III. IV.

sulla Tastiera III IV - Tastiera -

p dolce restez

III.

restez.

★) Near the fingerboard in imitation of two flutes.

**) In imitation of two French Horns (The fingers must be very firmly stopped while the bow moves lightly near the finger-board.)

Musical notation on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Trills are marked with *tr*. The piece concludes with a final chord marked *p*.

Dynamic markings: *f*, *p dolce*, *p*, *f*, *p*.

Performance instructions: *sulla Tastiera - restez.*

Section markers: III, IV.

The double-stops with absolute clearness and faultless intonation.

Maestoso.

Nº 13.
(Nº 8.)

No. 13.
(No. 8.)

ff

p

f

dol.

cresc.

pp

f

p

Musical notation for a piano piece, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 2/4. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and trills. Dynamics range from fortissimo (*f*) to pianissimo (*pp*). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Trills are marked with *tr*. A *decresc.* marking is present on the second staff, and *cresc.* markings are on the seventh and eighth staves. A *V* marking appears above the fifth and sixth staves. The piece concludes with a trill and a final chord.

In order to produce every note distinctly and with brilliant clearness, the four notes of each arpeggio must be taken simultaneously and held for the duration of each chord combination. For effective rendition and mastery of spring-bow arpeggios and similar styles of bowing, see my Violin School, Part II (Virtuoso Techniques.)

The double-stop passages in thirds with lightly thrown bow at the middle.

No. 14.
(No. 1.)

Andante.

f

simile

IV

111

As preparatory material for octave passages with the first and third fingers, such as are met with in the following Caprice, I would recommend the respective exercises in my Violin School (Book II,) Part II and III, and my "Systematic Double Stop Studies" (Carl Fischer, New York)

No 15. (No 23.) *Posato.*

coll' ottava.

Minore.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music in B-flat major. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and dynamic markings like "decresc." and "cresc.". Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4, and articulation is shown with "V" marks. The piece concludes with a "D.C. al Fine" instruction.

D.C. al Fine

This Caprice, which is to be used for daily study, is of particular value for developing the strength, technical facility, stretching abilities and independence of the fingers.

Adagio.

No 16.
(No 6.)

simile e sempre legato

cresc. *f*

cresc. *p*

f *f* *f*

smorz. *p*

morendo *pp*

The last and first eighth of each bar with distinct and determined accent, although not roughly.

For preliminary or additional material for the G string passages see Part II of my Violin School and Book II of my "Systematic Scale Studies" (Scales on one string.) Carl Fischer, New York.

No 17.
(No 19.)

Lento. **Allegro assai.**

3^a e 4^a Corde

f la prima volta e p la seconda sulla 4^a Corda

segue

The musical score is written for violin, specifically focusing on the 3rd and 4th strings. It begins with a 'Lento' section marked 'p' (piano) and 'pp' (pianissimo), followed by an 'Allegro assai' section marked 'p', 'f' (forte), and 'p'. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4. A section marked 'f la prima volta e p la seconda sulla 4^a Corda' indicates a change in string and dynamics. The score concludes with a 'segue' marking, suggesting a continuation of the piece.



Use the bow at Middle, lightly thrown, for the passages in detached thirds. In regard to the *Allegro*, and for additional material of a similar nature, see my "Violin School," Part II and Book III of my "Systematic Scale Studies." (Carl Fischer, New York.)

Corrente.

Tutta sulla quarta Corda

Nº 18.
(Nº 18.)



Allegro.



III
IV

cresc.

p

cresc.

III
IV

p

cresc.

f

p

cresc.

f

p

cresc.

p

cresc.

p

cresc.

p

cresc.

f

D.C. La Corrente.

34 With light, rebounding bow, at the middle, through use of wrist only and absolutely without any assistance from upper arm. Special attention necessary for clear tone production in string transfers.

Moderato.

No 19.
(No 2.)

The musical score for No 19, Moderato, is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 6/8. The piece is marked 'dolce' and includes various fingerings, slurs, and dynamic markings. The score is divided into several systems, each containing multiple measures of music. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes. Slurs are used to group notes that are played in a single bow stroke. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final measure.

35

1 IV III V

smorz p

IV

III

For preparatory or additional material for octave playing with fingering as used in this Caprice, see Part II of my "Violin School" and Book III of my "Systematic Scale Studies" (Carl Fischer, New York.)

The trills in this Caprice without after-beats.

Sostenuto.

No 20.
(No 3.)

Particular attention is necessary in this *Presto* to attain perfection in *Legato* playing.

Presto.

Sostenuto.

In the three-part chords of the following Caprice, the D string must be kept in constant vibration; to bring this about the middle string should be attacked with firmness and decision. The tone throughout must always be free, of beautiful quality, and never dull.

Allegretto.

Nº 21.
(Nº 20.)

No 21.
(No 20.)

dolce.

f

tr

Fine.

cresc.

D.C.

The suggestions for playing three-part chords as offered on page 5 (Caprice No. 3) also apply to the following Caprice. The bow is not to leave the strings and particular attention as to clearness and purity of intonation is necessary.

Maestoto.

Nº 22.
(Nº 4.)

The musical score for Caprice No. 22 (No. 4) is written for a single melodic line in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The tempo/mood is marked 'Maestoto.' The score consists of 10 staves. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a quarter rest. The first staff contains several slurs over groups of notes. The second staff continues with slurs and a piano (*p*) marking. The third staff features a piano (*p*) marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth staff has a piano (*p*) marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The fifth staff includes a piano (*p*) marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The sixth staff has a piano (*p*) marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The seventh staff features a piano (*p*) marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The eighth staff has a piano (*p*) marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The ninth staff includes a piano (*p*) marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The tenth staff concludes with a piano (*p*) marking and a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a 'fin.' marking.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a piano piece. The key signature consists of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation is dense, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as various fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) at the beginning, *p* (piano) in the middle, and *cresc.* (crescendo) on the seventh staff. Roman numerals I, II, III, and IV are placed above or below the staves to indicate different sections or chords. The piece concludes with a *p* marking and a final cadence on the tenth staff.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, likely for a piano solo. The music is written in a variety of keys, including B-flat major (three flats), D-flat major (four flats), and E major (four sharps). The notation is dense, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in groups. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo). A section marked with Roman numerals III and IV is indicated by a dashed line. A 'V' marking appears above a note on the first staff. The piece concludes with a final chord in E major.

The chromatic scales in this Caprice to be played with utmost clearness and pearl-like perfection. For additional or preparatory matter of a like nature see my "Violin School," Part II, and my "Systematic Scale Studies, Book I and III, on the mastery of chromatic scales (Carl Fischer.)

To be practiced with both sets of fingering. Of these, the lower is preferable, as its use enables greater clearness and precision, besides avoiding continuous shifting of the fingers.

Sostenuto.

Nº 23.
(Nº 17.)

Andante.

All notes marked $\circ$ in the ninth Variation are played pizzicato with the left hand. For detailed information as to mastery of this particular variety of pizzicato playing see Part II of my Violin School.

TEMA.
Quasi Presto.

Nº 24.
(Nº 24)

III

II

VAR. 1

VAR. 2

VAR. 3

VAR. 4

restes

restes

The musical score is written in 2/4 time. The theme (TEMA) consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a repeat sign at the end. The second staff continues the theme with more complex rhythmic patterns. The four variations (VAR. 1 to VAR. 4) follow the theme. Each variation is marked with a Roman numeral (I, II, III, IV) and a dynamic marking (p, f, p). The variations include various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The score is written in a clear, legible style with a focus on technical detail.

V Up-Bow. ✕ Pizzicato: Pluck the string with the finger used for playing the previous note.

VAR. 9.

VAR. 10.

VAR. 11.

FINALE

Perpetuum Mobile.

(Perpetual Motion.)

The notes, individually considered, must be played with utmost evenness and equality, at middle of bow, with hair slightly tighter than usual and in Spiccato manner. With exception of the prescribed dynamics, the composition should be played *Mezzo-forte* throughout. To be practiced at first with aid of a metronome.

This composition is particularly well adapted for public performance. (The most effective and best arranged piano accompaniment part is published by Carl Fischer, New York.)

Allegro vivace.

No. 25.

staccato *dolce*

f

Violin

The musical score consists of nine staves of music for violin. The notation includes various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 0), dynamics (*cresc.*, *decresc.*, *dol.*), and articulations (accents, slurs). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music is written in a single system across nine staves. The first staff has fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 1. The second staff has fingerings 3, 4, 4, 1, 2, 0. The third staff has fingerings 1, 3, 2, 0, 1, 1. The fourth staff has fingerings 2, 0, 0. The fifth staff has a *cresc.* marking. The sixth staff has a *decresc.* marking and a *cresc.* marking. The seventh staff has fingerings 0, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, and a *dol.* marking. The eighth staff has no fingerings. The ninth staff has fingerings 2, 2.

Violin

49

0 #

1 b 2

p

2 1

b 2 2 1

cresc.

0 1 # 2 1 0 1

dol.

1 2 4 2 1

0 #

cresc.

3 4 1 4 3 1 4 3 3 b 1 1 1 2

b 2

0 # 3 4 1

4 3 1 2 1 4 4 0 2

155

Violin

The musical score consists of ten staves of music for violin. The notation includes various fingerings (e.g., 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 0), dynamics (cresc., decresc., dol., p), and articulation (accents, slurs). The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) to one flat (Bb) and back to one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4.

Staff 1: *cresc.*

Staff 2: *dol.*

Staff 3: *dol.*

Staff 4: *A* *dol.*

Staff 5: *A* *cresc.*

Staff 6: *cresc.*

Staff 7: *decresc.* *dol.*

Staff 8: *cresc.* *p*

Violin

51

Violin sheet music for page 51, featuring ten staves of musical notation. The music is written in treble clef and includes various dynamics and fingerings.

- Staff 1: *cresc.*
- Staff 2: *p*
- Staff 3: *cresc.*, *f*, *p*
- Staff 4: *cresc.*, *fz*
- Staff 5: *E*
- Staff 6: *cresc.*, *E*
- Staff 7: *f*, *cresc.*
- Staff 8: *ff*

The notation includes various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 0) and slurs. The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *ff* (fortissimo).

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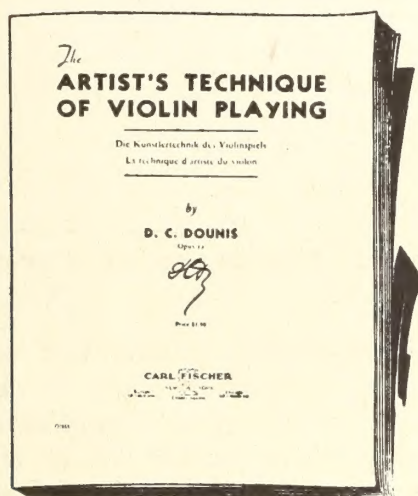
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ARTIST'S TECHNIQUE OF VIOLIN PLAYING



by D. C. DOUNIS



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Price, \$1.50

"The Artist's Technique of Violin Playing" is intended to supplant the traditional method of acquiring technic. Dr. Dounis felt that the old idea that technic could be arrived at only after long, daily repetition of various finger exercises, scales, arpeggios, bow exercises, etc., could be improved upon, and constructed his work according to an economy of time and effort. He aimed at producing results with his exercises and built them with the solution of specific technical problems in mind.

The object of this work is to indicate a method of solving all the problems of higher technic of both hands, with the least possible expenditure of time and energy, and to provide definite suggestions for mastering all technical difficulties. In other words, this book aims to teach *the true method of practicing*.

How well Dr. Dounis has succeeded in his purpose is indicated by the acclaim of those who have looked into his book.

They say:—

"Any student who will practice the combined finger-stretching and sliding exercises given in 'The Artist's Technique of Violin Playing' for 15 minutes a day will in three months, have gained more technic than from three years of Kreutzer, Fiorillo and Rode . . . The instantaneousness and nature of the results obtained are simply startling."

Strad and International Musician

"This is a new edition of a work that has been popular in Europe since its first appearance nearly twenty years ago. Its object is to 'indicate a method of solving all the problems of higher technic of both hands, with the least possible expenditure of time and energy.' With numerous suggestions distributed throughout the book, it is virtually the equal of a period of study with this eminent pedagogue. Any violinist confronted with a technical problem should not be without it."

Music Teachers' Review

"As far as analytic and constructive technic is concerned, Prof. Dounis has done wonders. Any violinist of attainment will immensely benefit by the study of his books."

The Violinist

"The first half is devoted to exercises for the left hand, including shifting, development of hand and finger muscles, practicing of scales, double-stop playing, chords of three and four notes, harmonics and pizzicato. The second part includes typical exercises for all bowings, détaché springing bow, martelé-spiccato, accentuated and firm legato, thrown bow and flying staccato, thrown and springing staccato and sustained legato. The inclusion of material on all these phases within some eighty pages of text is a marvel of condensation and understanding of various problems of the player. This invaluable companion for the violinist has text in English, French and German."

Musical Courier

"Prof. D. C. Dounis had the courage and ability to offer the violin world the first real product of the union of violin art and science, 'Dounis Violin Pedagogics,' and it is a magnificent gift. Every violin teacher should know at least his 'Artist's Technique of Violin Playing.' Professor Dounis is a living example of the fact that divine art and science cannot be enemies in a great man."

Etude

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